THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

LATEST FROM GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

Fighting at Martinsburg.

GEN. AVERILL'S MOVEMENTS.

Alarm of the People.

NEW MOVEMENT NEAR PETERSBURG.

WELDON RAILROAD IN OUR POSSESSION.

Position of Affairs Now.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The Washington *Star* has the following:—HAGERSTOWN, August 19, P. M.—General Averill moved from Martinsburg yesterday evening, leaving a company of cavalry in possession of the place, and this morning established his headquarters at Shepherdstown. His forage train passed through here one hour ago, with forage for his command at that place, and it is reported here that he has been ordered to Harper's Ferry.

The Rebels are said to have made their appearance to-day between Winchester and Martinsburg, but not in any considerable force.

It has been positively ascertained that Early has been reinforced by two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, and deserters state that other troops are on their way from Lee's army to join him.

The farmers living along the river are again running off their stock, and a long string of horses, belonging to private parties, were driven through here this morning before daylight, towards Pennsylvania.

A large quantity of Government property, which was stored in the market-house in this place, was taken out this afternoon and sent to the warehouses at the railroad, to be placed upon trains if found necessary to remove them for safety.

The tone of the Rebel press for the past week or two has caused much alarm in Pennsylvania and Western Maryland, and another invasion on a large scale is anticipated.

The excitement of the last two days has not subsided in the least, and anxious crowds of citizens line the streets, eager to hear the latest news from the valley. Many of them spent a sleepless night in order to leave at a moment's notice. Most of the stores are closed and merchants have the best portion of their goods packed up for removal.

Nothing is known here of Sheridan's whereabouts.

[LATER.]

10 O'CLOCK P. M.—This afternoon sixty-five Rebel skirmishers entered Martinsburg and drove out the small company of cavalry left there by General Averill. Skirmishing is said to be going on this side of the town.

Refugees are arriving in large numbers again, and it is believed by them that the main body of the Rebels are moving down towards Washington.

The mail steamer *Dictator* has arrived from City Point.

The 2d Corps is reported to have successfully recrossed the James river on Saturday night, thereby mystifying the Rebels a good deal.

Grant seems inclined to keep the enemy in a glorious state of uncertainty as to his purposes.

The 5th Corps maintain their hold on the Weldon Railroad, and have thrown up such works as make their position impregnable.

They most effectually destroyed the railroad some miles on first striking the road, but it is now thought that, having secured a fortified position, we shall occupy the ground permanently.

The line held by the 5th Corps now forms our extreme left, the 9th Corps having swung around and formed a junction with the 5th Corps.

The Rebels seem to feel decidedly uneasy in view of our lodgment upon the important Weldon road, and have made various futile essays to eject us from the annoying position. Yesterday morning heavy firing was heard from that direction, the results of which are not known.

The work on the Dutch Gap Canal still progresses satisfactorily.

The *Dictator* brought up twenty-six Rebel officers, three captains and twenty-three lieutenants, taken prisoners lately. Nine hundred sick and wounded arrived here in hospital steamers on Saturday night.

Additional Details.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—To-day's *Chronicle* has two editorials, one of which advocates a fair compensation for the Southern slaves not already emancipated.

The other goes against an armistice on any terms, except in case the South shall lay down their arms. Both of these editorials are peculiar, and may indicate to some extent the opinion of the Administration. The *Chronicle* has a special letter dated Sheridan's Headquarters, Sunday, August 21, which is interesting, and gives many particulars of fights and skirmishes, in which the Union forces were always victorious.

The affair at Front Royal was a complete Union success. We captured nearly five hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded as many more. The Rebels attempted to cross the river, and were mowed down and driven back. Our loss was very trifling.

In one of the charges made by our cavalry, Adjutant Lucius Carrow, of the 7th Michigan, was killed, and Lieutenant Granger, aid-de-camp on the staff of General Custer, was taken prisoner.

Prisoners report that General Wafford was killed during the engagement.

The bodies of Captain C. H. Strickland, of the battalion of Louisiana Sharpshooters, and a lieutenant-colonel, whose name I was unable to learn, were found on the field.

As it was, Custer held the Gap until our army was in a position to repel any offensive movement.

On Wednesday morning Custer retired his command in the direction of Berryville, bivouacking in the vicinity of that place on Wednesday night, and the next day followed in the rear of the infantry column moving up the valley towards Harper's Ferry.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Enemy at Gaines' Landing—Rebel General Waller threatens Morganzia, &c.

CAIRO, August 20.—The *Bulletin* says that boats from below are obliged to pass Gaines' Landing by night with all their lights out. At the last accounts the Rebel force there was under the command of Captain Pratt, with two 12 pounders, assisted by Geran's Brigade of Marmaduke's Division.

General Waller, in command of Dick Walker's forces, is reported as threatening Morganzia.

LATER FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

OUR TROOPS STILL HOLD THE WELDON RAILROAD.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, arrived at 4 P. M. to-day, bringing a few more Rebel prisoners. Heavy cannonading commenced at 10 o'clock on Saturday night on our extreme left, in front of the 5th Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this morning, when it ceased.

Heavy musketry firing continued, however, until the mail boat left, at 10 A. M.

The fighting is described as being of the most spirited character, and was occasioned by an attack from the enemy for the express purpose of driving our troops from the Weldon Railroad, but up to the latest accounts they had failed to accomplish their design, and the 5th Corps, reinforced, still maintained and no doubt was expressed of their ability to maintain their hold on the road as long as they desired to do so.

CONSPIRACY IN INDIANA.

Seizure of Arms at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.—Some days ago Governor Morton received a letter from the East, stating that large quantities of arms were being shipped to disloyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th, 1 boxes were received addressed J. J. Parsons, from H. H. Dodd & Co., printers, of this city.

Last night, twenty-two boxes to the same address were received and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately placed around the building, who took possession, and, upon examination, the boxes were found to contain revolvers of the best quality, and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons and Charles B. Hutchinson, Dodd's partners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested, and placed under guard at the Soldier's Home.

The two former were released on taking the oath of allegiance. This evening a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the Secretary and Auditor of the State, Attorney-General, and J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*, and the names of 100 Rebel prisoners and third degree members. H. H. Dodd is the Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Johnston and Woodward—The Latter Killed—Guerillas Leaving the State, &c.

EVANSVILLE, August 20.—Generals Hovey and Hughes have just arrived with their commands. They attacked Johnston's command in and about Morgansfield, completely routing them, and capturing nineteen prisoners, and retook all the Government property.

CLARKSVILLE, August 21.—Major Tyler, 3d Kentucky, attacked Adam Johnson near Princeton this morning and routed him, killing four and wounding six.

A party of the 83d Illinois, under Captain Turnbull, were attacked and badly cut up yesterday, below Fort Donelson, by a portion of Woodward's command. Captain Turnbull and eight men were killed.

CLARKSVILLE, August 20.—Woodward died at Hopkinsville yesterday. His command has separated.

Johnson is reported at Madisonville, 1200 strong. He is evidently making for the Cumberland river. There is nine feet of water on the shoals, and rising slowly.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

One Day's Later News.

ATTACK ON FORT MORGAN.

The Rebel Ram Officers at New Orleans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The steamer *Emily B. Souder*, from New Orleans with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

The Mobile papers of the 7th notice the arrival of the Rebel gunboat *Morgan*, with the loss of only one man, and the crew of the gunboat *Gaines*.

The Mobile Bay advices to New Orleans are to 4 A. M. on the 11th. Admiral Farragut had prepared for action, and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock that morning. It would receive a previous shelling and co-operative movements would be made by the land force. At a late hour on the night of the 11th it was stated that Admiral Farragut demanded an unconditional surrender.

The Mayor of Mobile had ordered the noncombatants out of the city, and urged defense to the last point on the part of the citizens.

The captured officers of the Rebel rams *Tennessee* and *Selma* arrived at New Orleans on the 13th instant.

Cotton at New Orleans was steady. Middling, 53; Sugar and Molasses firm. Business generally dull. Gold, 260.

A Vicksburg letter of the 10th states that the steamer *Atlantic*, No. 2, and *W. R. Clack*, obtaining clearances from the Custom House, and sanctioned by General Slocum, went up the Yazoo river to obtain loads of cotton from within the Rebel lines which had been purchased by private Union parties. The Rebel General Adams had given permission for the transaction. The speculators took the boats beyond the prescribed limits and they were captured. These steamers are now used by the Rebels as transports on the Yazoo, river to our detriment.

Further Details of Operations in Mobile Bay.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Investment of Fort Morgan

All the Outbuildings and Boats in Navy Cove Destroyed by the Rebels—Farragut Confident of Reducing Fort Morgan in a Few Days—General Granger Preparing to Breach the Fort.

PASSING EVENTS.

MOBILE BAY, August 9.—This has been another busy and exciting day in this vicinity. Events crowd upon each other with such rapidity that the chronicler finds time merely to note the more important as they occur. It was designed by General Granger, in conjunction with Admiral Farragut, to commence operations at once against Fort Morgan, the remaining Rebel stronghold at the entrance to the bay, and by far the strongest of the three.

OUR LAND FORCES PREPARE TO INVEST FORT MORGAN.

At a very early hour in the morning, movements were on foot contemplating the transfer of the land forces from Dauphin Island to Mobile Point, in the rear of Fort Morgan. This work at once attracted the notice of the Rebels in Morgan, as was apparent by their hasty and precipitate retreat to within the walls of the fort.

A FIRE.

Originally the work was surrounded by a mass of warehouses, shops, quarters, hospitals, and other buildings, giving the place the appearance of a little city. All these were consigned to the torch and were quickly in flames. The gunboat *Gaines*, which was injured in the fight of Friday, and was lying at the fort, was also destroyed by fire. Temporary works had been thrown up by the Rebels at various points, extending to a mile in the rear of the fort, designed to repel land attacks.

These were destroyed, and everything about them at all combustible committed to the flames. Indeed, the whole point back of the fort seemed a sheet of fire. In the midst of this general conflagration, General Granger debarked a portion of his troops at Pilot Town, between four and five miles back of the fort on the point. These immediately advanced in line, with skirmishers well thrown out in front, to a point about one mile from the fort, and halted.

Between the front of our position thus obtained and the fort, the timber has been entirely cleared away by the Rebels; every building destroyed, and every obstruction behind which we might find shelter from the fire of the Rebel sharpshooters has been removed. The debarkation of our troops was covered at Pilot Town by the monitors *Chickasaw* and *Winnebago*, and facilitated by the launches of the entire fleet.

THE SIEGE INAUGURATED.

Artillery and engineers have been sent over this morning, and siege operations will commence at once. During the debarkation of our troops this morning the monitor *Manhattan*, the captured gunboats *Selma* and *Tennessee*, and nearly all the gunboats of Farragut's fleet, kept up a vigorous shelling of the fort.

At first the fort disdained to reply to the furious shelling, and the impression began to prevail that the work had been abandoned. But when the monitor *Manhattan* advanced within close range the fort opened upon her. Half a dozen shots in all were fired during the affair from the fort. Our gunnery was excellent, nearly every shot taking effect in the Rebel works. After the investment of the fort was completed by the land and naval forces, and they had been treated to a taste of our metal, Admiral Farragut and General Granger sent in a joint note, demanding the surrender of the fort, as follows:—

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, Mobile Bay, August 9, 1864.—SIR:—To prevent the sacrifice of human life, we demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
To Brigadier-General Page, Commanding Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL REPLY.

To which the following reply was returned:—

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MORGAN, August 9, 1864.—Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut U.S. N.; Major-General Gordon Granger, U.S.A.—SIRS:—I am prepared to sacrifice life, and will only surrender when I have no means of defence.

I do not understand that while being communicated with under flag of truce the *Tennessee* should be towed within range of my guns.

Respectfully, &c., R. L. PAGE,
Brigadier-General Commanding, C. S. A.

A FEW MORE SHELLS.

On the refusal to surrender a few more shells were pitched into the fort, when the fleet withdrew to await the erection of batteries by the land forces, which work is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. The Rebels are reported by deserters to be six hundred strong within the fort, and to be provisioned for six months. Their reply to our demand to surrender indicates a determination to hold out to the last. But after one or two days' vigorous shelling it is not unlikely they will change their minds.

It is represented that when our fleet passed into the harbor the tremendous fire we gave them utterly demoralized their gunners, who could not be kept at their pieces. This accounts for their light return fire on that occasion, and may account for the insignificant replies they gave us this morning. If so, they certainly will not have the courage to hold out many days, even should we be unable to breach the work.

THE GUNBOAT "MORGAN."

The Rebel gunboat *Morgan* did not escape to sea, as previously reported, but managed to escape in the confusion of the engagement up the bay to Mobile. She is now the only gunboat the Rebels have left in the bay.

A TORPEDO CRAFT.

When the first monitor appeared off the harbor the Rebels essayed her immediate destruction, and brought down from Mobile a cigar-shaped torpedo boat that had been prepared in readiness for such a service. While mooring her in the lower bay her boiler exploded, killing one man, scalding another so badly that his life is despaired of, and taking off the leg of her captain.

This was the entire crew. The craft is now sunk in Navy Cove, which is in our possession. When our fleet ran into the harbor efforts were being made to raise and repair the vessel, but they were frustrated by our advent. Farragut will doubtless look after the prize when he gets an opportunity.

FOUR PRIZE STEAMERS AT MOBILE.

Two pilots, cruising in the bay yesterday, report that there are four Clyde built iron steamers, with a capacity of five hundred bales of cotton each, now at Mobile. They were in the lower bay, loaded, ready to run out when our fleet came in. They immediately put back to Mobile, and have probably discharged their cargoes ere this time.

THE FORT GAINES SURRENDER.

The following are the terms for the surrender of Fort Gaines, as agreed upon between the victors and the vanquished. On Sunday evening General Granger had an interview with Admiral Farragut, on the flagship *Hartford*, in relation to Colonel Anderson's proposition to surrender Fort Gaines. The result of the interview was the following reply to the Rebel proposition:—

OUR TERMS.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP "HARTFORD," Mobile Bay, August 7, 1864.—SIR:—In accordance with the proposal made in your letter of this morning for the surrender of Fort Gaines, I have to say that, after communicating with General Granger, in command of our forces on Dauphin Island, the only others we can make are:—

First. The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Gaines, with all the public property within its limits.

Second. The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations towards prisoners of war.

Third. Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

This communication will be handed to you by Fleet Captain P. Drayton, and Colonel Meyer, of the United States Army, who fully understand the views of General Granger and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.
GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. U. S. A.
Colonel C. D. Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S REPLY.

The above was sent off to the fort at a late hour in the evening. Soon afterwards the bearers returned to the flagship, bringing with them Colonel Anderson and a staff officer, when, after a protracted interview with the commanding officers, the terms were assented to in the following terms:—

The above conditions and terms of surrender are agreed to by the undersigned, and the ceremony of turning over the prisoners of war, Fort Gaines, and all the public property appertaining thereto, intact, and in the same condition it is now, will take place at 8 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, August the 8th. C. D. ANDERSON,
Colonel 21st Alabama Regiment, commanding Fort Gaines.

Witnessed—P. Drayton, Fleet Captain; Albert J. Meyer, Colonel and Signal Officer, United States Army.

Mobile Bay Correspondence.

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN DEMANDED.

DAUPHIN ISLAND, August 11.—A demand for the surrender of Fort Morgan was made on the 9th instant, to which the commanding officer of the fort responded that he had six months' rations and ammunition for a siege during that period, and that he would not surrender while these supplies held out.

FORT MORGAN INVESTED.

The army has cut off all communication between Fort Morgan and the main land, and a combined naval and military attack will result in the destruction or capitulation of the fort. This attack may be made this morning.

A LAND MOVEMENT TOWARDS MOBILE.

A land movement will probably be made quite speedily towards Mobile, proceeding up the roads on the left side of the bay.

THE CHANNEL UNOBSTRUCTED TO DOG RIVER.

The channel is unobstructed to Dog river, and light draft gunboats can steam up to that point.

THE COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS THREATENING FORT MORGAN.

Colonel Greer, of the 77th Illinois, commands the land forces investing Fort Morgan. There are no obstructions between his siege guns and Fort Morgan, all the outbuildings having been destroyed by the Rebels.

OFFICERS CAPTURED AT FORT GAINES.

Colonel C. D. Anderson, 21st Alabama.
Major C. B. Johnson, 21st Alabama.
Major W. R. Brown, P. C. S. A., Texas.
Assistant-Surgeon M. W. De Bose, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Adjutant George Vedener, 21st Ala., Mobile.
Lieutenant R. E. Baker, P. A. C. S.
Captain C. K. Sherman, P. A. C. S.
Captain J. L. Culpepper, South Carolina.
Capt. F. W. Smith, 31st Ala., Sumter co., Ala.
Capt. P. Williams, Jr., Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. M. Crenshaw, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. J. F. O'Conner, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Capt. J. Ernest Meigre, C. S. Marines.
Capt. A. S. Carrington, 21st Ala., Mobile.
Capt. E. P. Spalding, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. A. Northrop, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. M. McInnis, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. R. Y. Fendall, C. S. Marines.
Lieut. John F. Toulmin, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. J. L. Dove, Culpepper Battery, S. C.
Lieut. R. R. Roper, Pelham Cadets, Mobile.
Lieutenant Wm. S. Badger, 21st Alabama.
Lieut. O. C. Bearuba, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. A. A. Poelinet, 31st Ala., Marengo co.
Lieut. J. Peelinets, 21st Ala., Marengo county.
Lieut. M. E. Macartney, 21st Ala., Mobile.
Lieut. T. N. Macartney, 21st Ala., Mobile.
Lieut. J. L. Rapier, Confederate States Marines.
Lieut. T. J. Evans, 1st bat. Ala. art., Marion.
Lt. W. J. Anderson, 1st bat. Ala. art., Mobile.
Lieut. J. M. Battle, 1st bat. Ala. art., Mobile.
Lieut. Chas. W. Sims, Lockhart's battery, N. O.
Lieut. G. B. Dantzler, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. J. M. Mims, 21st Ala., Montgomery.
Lieut. Wm. Demerey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. D. McCullough, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. B. F. Allman, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. David Goode, Lockhart's battery.
Lieut. M. Burke, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. R. Baldwin, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. W. H. Andrews, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. John M. Dansey, 21st Alabama, Mobile.
Lieut. T. T. Herbert, 21st Alabama, Mobile.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

A flank movement may circumvent the chain of fortifications intended to command the approaches to Mobile, commencing above Dog river and extending to and in the rear of the city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Papers of Friday.

GEN. FRANK GARDNER AT MOBILE.

Our Gunboats Fire on the City.

LAND FORCES ADVANCING.

Latest News from Atlanta.

OUR CAVALRY AGAIN AT WORK.

Change in Military Commanders at Mobile—General Franklin Gardner Placed in Chief Command, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 19.

The most important news from Mobile is that General Frank Gardner has assumed the chief command of the District of the Gulf. General Gardner was born in New York, and appointed to West Point from Iowa. He made a gallant defense of Fort Hudson, but finally was obliged to surrender it. He remained a prisoner in the enemy's hands until he was exchanged, on the 4th instant, at Charleston, whither he had been sent, with fifty odd other officers, to be subjected to the fire of our forts, in retaliation for our exposing a similar number of Yankee officers in the city of Charleston.

MOBILE, August 17.—Major-General Frank Gardner assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day. The people are pleased with him.

TROOPS LANDED AT MONTROSE.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them and killed and wounded several. The enemy retired last night.

THE PRISONERS.

Major Carroll, agent of exchange, returned from the Federal fleet after sending off letters and packages to the Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of their early exchange.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at two thousand, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile bay. All quiet in the bay.

THE BAR AT MOBILE CROSSED BY THE FEDERAL MONITORS AND GUNBOATS—THE FIRE OPENED ON THE BATTERIES WITHOUT RESULT, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 16.

Two Yankee monitors and five gunboats have crossed the bar at Mobile, and opened fire on our batteries, without result. So long as they fail to pass our obstruction, Mobile is in no danger of being shelled.

Operations of Sherman's Cavalry—The Railroad Again Cut South of Atlanta—Trains Not Running—Forrest's Movements in Mississippi, etc.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16.—The part of the enemy's cavalry that passed through Decatur last evening, after reaching Cobb's Mills, returned at night. It is supposed to be only a reconnoissance.

Another party which moved simultaneously from Owl creek church struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The force is variously estimated as from two thousand to five thousand. The track has since been repaired; but trains are not allowed to run, in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

Unusual quiet prevailed yesterday and to-day along the lines. The enemy's artillery is remarkably quiet, which is generally attributed to a scarcity of ammunition, caused by the interruption of his communications. But few shells were thrown into the city last night. One set fire to a frame house on Peach Tree street. Loss small.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, August 17.—The enemy's cavalry retired from the vicinity of Auburn, a point on crossing the river near Campbellton. Trains are running as usual.

The enemy is busily engaged fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochee, principally along the Powder Spring and Campbellton roads, in the vicinity of Sweetwater.

Everything is remarkably quiet along the front. The enemy opened fire upon the city from another gun, supposed to be a sixty-four-pounder, planted on the Marietta road. A slow fire was kept up all night, resulting in the killing of one person.

It is generally believed that the Western and Atlanta road was cut at Ashworth by a portion of our cavalry on the 14th. News from that quarter is anxiously looked for.

MERIDIAN, Miss., August 17.—Forrest still maintains his position near Ackerville. There has been no forward demonstration of the enemy reported. The Yankees are committing many outrages on the people, peaceable citizens being killed. Governor Clarke has called every able-bodied man to assist in driving the enemy back.

REBEL CAPTURES OF UNION RAIDERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 19.

By private letter from headquarters at Atlanta we learn the agreeable fact that of the numerous Yankee raiders sent against the different Georgia railroads in the latter part of last month, we had captured and secured 2300. On the 4th instant over 1800 had been received at Andersonville.

The same letter speaks most cheeringly of the situation at Atlanta, and says there is no doubt of General Hood's ability to hold it.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 22.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of an act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay certain warrants issued by the Auditor General for the payment of certain military claims, and legalizing claims heretofore settled by the Board of Military Claims.

After considerable discussion the bill passed. Adjourned.

—Mrs. Rebecca Belknap, of Peterborough, N. H., completed her one hundreth year on the 20th ultimo. She has been blind for the past sixteen years, but her health is good and her memory accurate.

—A member of Burnside's staff states that the General has not been relieved, but is on a twenty days' leave of absence. It is extremely doubtful, however, if such is the fact, that he will return to his late command in the Army of the Potomac at the expiration of that period.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The success of Aladdin is undoubted. The long thousands of variegated colors will operate all night this evening, as they have properly arranged and balanced this morning. The effect of this fountain is truly grand, and, with the magnificent scenery, cannot fail to give enhanced interest to the exhibition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 74. Noon, 85½. One P. M., 82. Wind, S. S. W.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.—All persons exempt from liability to military service under the laws of the United States should repair without delay to the offices of the Provost Marshals of the respective districts, and see that their names are omitted from the enrolment. The War Department desires the correction of the lists, and this is the proper and effectual method. There will be no delay, and every exempted person left off the catalogue diminishes the quota of the district. The following persons are exempted by law:—All aliens; persons under twenty or over forty-five years of age; persons who have been employed two years in the military or naval service of the United States, and been honorably discharged; persons in the military or naval service whenever a draft shall be made; also all who are incapable from physical or mental disqualifications. Citizens, members of Council or of ward committees, will render an important service to their fellow-citizens and neighbors, by calling on the Provost Marshal of their district, to scrutinize his lists, and indicate the enrolled persons who are lawfully exempt. In this way several thousand can be subtracted from the quota.

The provision of the enrolment law in relation to those who have entered the naval service, as recently amended, is as follows:—

"All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered such service during the present Rebellion, and who have not heretofore been credited, shall be enrolled and credited to the town, ward, district or State to which they may reside."

Thousands of persons from this city have enlisted for one year or longer in the navy of the United States since the firing upon Fort Sumter; and if the rule as above given is applied to such cases, it is certain that a large part of these sailors will have to be credited on the quota of this city. With proper attention to this subject on the part of the commissioners, and proper pains by exempts and citizens to get the lists cleared of the names of persons not liable to service, and a vigorous effort to place substitutes and representative recruits in the service, the draft, if not obviated entirely, will be greatly mitigated in severity.

THE TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The term of service of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers expires on the 23d inst., within a few days after which time they will leave for home. At a meeting of firemen held at the Perseverance Hose house on Saturday evening, the following committee were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for their reception:—T. McCluskey, Moyamensing Hose; B. F. Park, Washington Hose; J. Brady, Delaware Engine; W. J. Ladner, Perseverance Hose; J. P. Todd, Shiller Hose; J. Gibboney, Western Hose; T. J. Dagney, Assistance Engine, and J. Sheun, Independence Engine. This Committee will hold a meeting this evening. David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer, was chosen Chief Marshal of the procession.

CAPE MAY.—The season at this favorite resort is now at its height. Thousands of our first citizens are now enjoying the invigorating atmosphere from old ocean, and everything is as merry as a "marriage bell." The fast and commodious steamer *Manhattan*, Captain E. A. Ryther, leaves Arch street wharf every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and owing to the courteous attention of the gentlemanly agent, Mr. Joseph A. Stewart, offers unusual facilities for families visiting this far-famed watering place. We commend the steamer *Manhattan* and its gentlemanly captain and agent to the consideration of pleasure seekers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S REPORT.—The annual report of the Royal Insurance Company for 1863 shows a very favorable condition of affairs in the life as well as the fire department. The life and annuity funds have been increased half a million of dollars in the last year, and the fire premiums have in four years been enhanced a little more largely, the greatest increase being during the last twelve months. The Directors report the largest profits ever attained. The particulars are set forth in the printed report, which appears in another column, and is well worthy the attention of those insuring.

HEAVY LARCENY.—This morning James Collins, a young waiter, employed at the Girard House, was before Alderman Welding, charged with the larceny of $1000. Mr. John Godfray, one of the boarders at the Girard, handed a $1000 note to Collins, and instructed him to go and get it changed. The latter took the money, but forgot to return. It was suspected that Collins would go to New York, and parties were at once despatched to the Kensington depot. The thief could not be found. As the search was about being given up in vain, he was discovered stowed away in one of the baggage trains. He was arrested, and $980 of the money was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

HEAVY FINE.—Captain George G. Jameson, of the schooner *Sophia R. Jameson*, from New Orleans, under coasting license, has been fined $300 and costs, under a suit brought by the Board of Health for a violation of the 1st section of the Act of Assembly, approved April 2, 1821, and the 4th section of an Act passed in 1818, which requires all vessels passing the Lazaretto to report to the Board of Health physician at that point for examination, in order to ascertain whether any contagious diseases are on board.

COMMITTED.—Mary Ann Devlin was committed this morning by Alderman Carter to answer the larceny of $64. Mary lives in a house of questionable repute in Front street, and an individual from the country, who visited the place at Mary's solicitation, found himself minus to the tune of $64 when he took his departure in the morning, after having stayed over night.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The veterans of the 58th Pennsylvania volunteers, who have been stationed at Camp Saxton for some time, made a grand parade to-day preparatory to taking their departure for the South. The regiment reenlisted about two months since on furlough, having re-enlisted.

SCHUYLKILL.—This morning James Thompson was committed to answer the larceny of a bag of cotton. He was arrested by one of the Harbor Police on Delaware Avenue, below Almond street, with the property in his possession. He could give no satisfactory reason as to how he came to obtain it.

PRAISEWORTHY.—Messrs. Bullock & Brother, C. W. Davis, Tobias, Everman, Winebrenner, J. Carey Lea, Jessup & Co., and Bonsall'on, have consented to advance all the city bounties to the soldiers as soon as mustered in in Birney's Sharpshooters. The Ward bounties are also paid immediately.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to twenty-two men to be credited on the next draft. Of this number twelve received the $400 bounty and ten the $250 bounty, the former being volunteers and the latter substitutes.

ACCIDENT.—At 8 o'clock this morning Thomas McReynolds, an operative at Robbins' Rolling Mill, in Beach street, above Warren, Eighteenth Ward, had his arm seriously lacerated by being caught in the belting. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

HOUSE HIMSELF.—By the police and fire alarm telegraph we are informed that, at 10 o'clock this morning, a man named John Masterson, 65 years of age, living in a court in Tenth street, below Montgomery, hung himself. No particulars of the cause of the rash act are given.

RESIGNED.—Lieutenant John J. Thomas, Company B, 118th (Corn Exchange) Regiment, who was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, has returned to this city, having tendered his resignation.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received a copy of a new national song, entitled "The Starry Flag of Liberty," and composed by John Hillyer, Esq., of New York. It contains a fine chorus, and is a composition of considerable merit.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by Coroner Taylor in the case of the boy, George Sharock, who was drowned at Wainwright's wharf, Kensington, on Friday.

HELD TO ANSWER.—A final hearing before Alderman Welding in the case of Frederick Schrayschuen, charged with setting fire to some hay under the shed at the foot of Vine street wharf, resulted in the man being held to answer the charge of misdemeanor in setting fire to the hay with intent to defraud the insurance company. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Schrayschuen bought hay at Hainsport, N. J., and offered it for sale to the Government. It was inspected, and all condemned but about one hundred and thirty bales, and these the Government purchased. The rest of the hay was permitted to remain under the shed used by the Government, except a small portion of it, which was sent to the hay market. The hay under the shed was insured in the Security Fire Insurance Company of New York for $1600. He represented that there were sixty tons of it, worth $30 per ton. After the fire, the defendant put in a claim for fifty-two tons at $25 per ton.

A witness testified that he saw the defendant going up Delaware avenue, between Market and Arch streets, at about fifteen minutes after 6 on the evening of the fire, and the watchmen at the hay shed testified that Schrayschuen was under the shed ten minutes before the fire broke out, about fifteen minutes after 6. The defendant vehemently asserted that he left for New York in the 6 o'clock train; but this was disproved. Through the exertions of Fire-Marshal Blackburn the case was brought to its present termination.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.—A man named Michael McKeown has been arrested on the charge of robbing a soldier of his watch and $35 in greenbacks. The soldier had been to the Refreshment Saloon on Friday night, and at the corner of Front and Mary streets was met by three men, two of whom held him while the third rifled his pockets as above stated. Two of the rascals made their escape, but McKeown was secured. He was committed for trial by Alderman Lutz.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A boy named Michael Welsh, living at No. 39 Haydock street, fell from the roof of the house (three stories in height), on Saturday, while endeavoring to secure his kite, which had become entangled in the branches of a tree. The little fellow's thigh was frightfully fractured. He was taken to the hospital.

FIRES.—On Saturday evening a fire was discovered at the manufactory of Messrs. Whitney & Sons, Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. But little damage was done.

The roof of a two-story frame house, in the rear of No. 12 Baker street, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon a boy named Thomas Usher, five years of age, was run over by a cart at Shippen street wharf, and instantly killed.

NEW AMBULANCE.—On Wednesday the Western Hose Company will house a new ambulance, which has just been built for them.

FOILED.—An attempt to blow open the fire-proof of Mr. J. C. Cresson, No. 313 S. Front street, on Saturday morning, proved unsuccessful.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL, No 518 Market street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1517 Vine street.

INVALID CHAIRS enable a person to recline in bed in any position. Sold wholesale or retail at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, the manufacturer, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 22.

The Stock Market is dull this morning, but prices are steady. In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 67¾@68, which is a decline; and Long Island at 40. 74¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad, 47 for Little Schuylkill, 62 for Minehill, 31 for North Pennsylvania, 35 for Philadelphia and Erie, 41¼ for Catawissa preferred, and 22¼ for common. Government bonds continue in demand, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 5-20s at 111 7-30s at 109@110¼, 6s of 1881 at 108¾@108¾, and 10-40s at 103.

There is less activity in Coal Oil shares, but prices are steady, with sales of Organic Oil at 1¾; Rock Oil at 5½; Philadelphia and Oil Creek 2¼; Densmore 12¾@12¾, and McClintock 6¾.

Bank shares continue firm; 161½ was bid for North America; 133 for Philadelphia; 60½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 28¾ for Mechanics'; 47 for Girard, and 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

City Passenger Railroads are quiet at about former rates; Tenth and Eleventh sold at 50; 72½ was bid for Second and Third; and 50½ for Chesnut and Walnut.

The Money Market continues easy; loans are plenty on call, at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7@9 per cent.

Gold is very dull, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales—opening at 256½; fell off and sold at 256¼ at 11 o'clock, 256¾ at 12, and 257 at half-past 12.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The attempt of a clique, assuming to control financial opinion in New York, to put-aside Mr. Fessenden to give them "a sop" in the form of cheap six per cent. bonds has signally failed, and they have been taught that besides "good moral character" the Secretary possesses financial wisdom equal to the position he holds. No long gold-bearing bonds are to be sold, and the Treas

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

General Grant has tried a new and important experiment at Petersburg. General Warren's Corps has been thrown forward on the left of our line so suddenly as to have taken the enemy entirely by surprise, and we have gained a very substantial victory, the fruits of which are not wholly understood from the brief despatches at hand. The Weldon Railroad will be so completely broken up as to be of no further use to the Rebels during the war; and as it is the main artery of supply to the Rebels at Richmond, we think an irreparable damage has been inflicted to Lee—a blow that will stagger him not a little.

General Grant is trying once more to force Lee to deliver a pitched battle. This the wily Rebel leader will avoid; but we cannot help thinking that a crisis must soon arise which will compel him to come out and fight. The labor of months has enabled Grant to make himself and his army secure as to position and supply on the south banks of the James and Appomatox rivers; and his works are so formidable that they can be defended by a few brave hearts, while one large portion of the army advances against Richmond, and another portion flanks the Rebel position at Petersburg. Grant has now the advantage of interior lines of operation, and when he divides or extends his army Lee must do likewise, only to a greater extent; hence his inability to attack Birney and Hancock at Deep Bottom, and fight Warren successfully about Reams' Station, south of Petersburg.

If Warren can hold his present position for a week, both the Weldon and Danville roads will be destroyed, and our cavalry can move through North Carolina without fear of severe molestation, and do great injury to other roads which are used much to supply the armies of both Lee and Hood. These movements are the precursors of a vigorous fall campaign, which will be the most notable of any since our war began, and we opine must end the war.

General Sheridan has fallen back to Halltown, about ten miles south of Harper's Ferry, where his army is prepared to meet the advancing Rebel army under Early. It is reported that an engagement took place at Cedar Creek on Thursday last, in which the Rebels were worsted, and we captured about seven hundred prisoners. General Averill has evacuated Martinsburg, and he crossed the Potomac at Sheppardstown on Saturday. From Cumberland he will operate to prevent an advance of the Rebels south of the river. General Kelley is concentrating his forces about Romney, and will oppose any advance of the enemy into West Virginia. It will be General Sheridan's personal avocation to fight the Rebels constantly in the Shenandoah valley, and, if possible, cut off their retreat through the gaps of the Blue Ridge.

This plan of operations has been suggested and pressed by no less a personage than General Halleck, but until Sheridan came to us we never had a general with either genius, brains, or courage enough to prosecute it. General Sheridan is not afraid to fight with volunteers, and he will render a good account of himself. If he is even a good General, Early will never go back to Richmond with an army again. The opinions of our previous commanders in the Shenandoah valley to the contrary, we say that it is just the field for a great battle and a great Union victory, if our forces are properly handled.

General Wheeler, with a Rebel cavalry corps, has made a very bold advance into Tennessee, and has occupied the town of Cleveland, which is situated on the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad, and is nearly two hundred miles from his original starting point, Macon, Georgia. We think he should not be allowed to get back to Georgia again, and we do not believe he will, as the gallant Kilpatrick is on his track with a very heavy force of cavalry and two light batteries of artillery. This advance will do but little damage to General Sherman—that officer being as watchful in the rear as at the front. He has been prepared for Wheeler at every exposed point, except at Cleveland, which was supposed to be so far away as to be out of the reach of the Rebels entirely. We shall have great news from Atlanta in a very short time.

The *Tallahassee* has made good her escape, and is now no doubt far on her way to Bermuda. Our gunboats will hardly be able to overhaul her now, as she is said to be a very fast steamer. We can only be thankful that she has left our coast, and will not be likely to return this season.

The Indian war is extending. We apprehend a great deal of trouble on the frontier; but Generals Blunt, Curtis, and Ewing are pushing troops forward rapidly, and we trust will subdue the savages before the season is ended. The report that General Sully had been defeated on the Upper Missouri is not credited. He had advanced far into the enemy's country, but his force is considerable, and he has ample supplies for a three months' campaign.

We have again to urge the people to be active in raising volunteers. Grant and Sherman stand in need of reinforcements. One hundred thousand good men put into the field now can operate all winter and certainly end the war. General Seymour says that we can easily crush the Rebellion if we will only make one more determined effort to strengthen our armies. The draft, it seems, cannot be postponed. The President has not the power to extend the time for recruiting, even if he would do so. If we desire to save the good name of our city and prevent the occurrence of the draft, we must raise about five thousand men before the 5th proximo. This can be done in our city, but we must exert ourselves manfully to accomplish the feat. It is announced that over two hundred thousand men have been mustered into the United States service since the President issued his last call. This is good news, and should encourage us to make renewed efforts to fill our quotas.

ENGLAND'S TREACHERY.

Most of the London papers which are unfriendly to this Government have special correspondents in the South. These correspondents are generally selected for their literary ability and intelligence—not, however, with a view to represent affairs here as they actually exist, but to pervert the truth, and make the worse appear the better reason. It is obviously the purpose of the British journalists who are in sympathy with the Rebellion, to impress and influence popular sentiment on the other side of the water in favor of the South; and in order to effect this end, they do not hesitate to pay talented writers to give a false report of current events, and to perpetually enunciate opinions prejudicial to the national cause. Even the London *Times*, which should disdain to prostitute its columns in publishing lies in the interest of the Rebels, has been conspicuously engaged in this unworthy business ever since the war began and although now and then the stress of incontrovertible facts forces that paper to do justice to our army and its leaders, as well as the Administration, the burden of its comments and reflections on the course of affairs here is only censure or derision of the Federal authorities and their measures.

The reason for all this, of course, is English jealousy of the United States, and a desire to see the Union destroyed. Fear of a rival nation has proved stronger than a regard for great moral and political principles to which Great Britain has always professed to be preeminently devoted. Rather than see slavery abolished in this country, and the claims and functions of Constitutional authority maintained here against rebellious subjects, "John Bull" would enlist his sympathies, or at least his active aid, on the side of human bondage and treason, for the sake of seeing the destruction of a great Republic which has divided with him the empire of the seas, and threatens to reduce him in the scale of commercial and industrial power.

This is altogether characteristic. England never yet sacrificed the ends and aims of a peddling cupidity and love of self-aggrandizement to the requirements of honesty and justice, much less the grand motives of universal civilization and philanthropy. Her diplomacy has been long marked in Europe and elsewhere by this contracted and degraded selfishness, and the character of her people and her statesmen was never more felicitously described than when she was called "a nation of shopkeepers."

Happily for us, we can afford to do without England's good-will and countenance in this dreadful trial of our civil institutions and national integrity. It would have been more honorable, and we believe that the final issue will also show more politic for her, to have manifested a warm and sincere, if not active moral bearing in favor of the National Government in this deplorable struggle. But she has taken a different view of her interest, as well as her obligations in that respect; and she should be left—coldly and severely left—to enjoy hereafter the consequences of her election.

It is undeniable that her neutrality has been little else than an ill-disguised complicity with our enemies. She has given them indirectly and covertly very substantial aid and comfort. In doing this she has managed to be technically right, while she has been practically wrong. She has kept within the letter of international law in her dealings with us, but she has grossly violated its spirit. It would be better for her reputation now, and her peace and prosperity hereafter, if she had been more frank and honest.

We venture to predict that, however this civil conflict here may eventuate, England has not gained the confidence and friendship of the South, while she has certainly incurred the deep and lasting enmity of the whole North. Her weak and hesitative policy has disgusted both sections. She has not done enough, or not done it in a manner to engage Southern gratitude and attachment; while a like duplicity of conduct towards the people of the loyal States has made her at once hateful and contemptible. In the meanwhile we can console ourselves with the reflection that

"Time at last makes all things even."

A True Man and Patriot.—General Truman Seymour, who dared to make a speech at Charlottesville, Va., to a mass meeting of Rebels, composed of the train guard, three invalids, a few white trash, and about one hundred "naked little niggers," now tells us, after three months' sojourn in the South, that the Rebels are almost exhausted, and we have only to make one more effort to fill up our army with *good fighting men* to ensure our final success. Then we shall have an honorable peace. Who will not enlist to gain such a blessing for posterity?

Listen to General Sherman.—Major-General William T. Sherman gives it as his opinion that a general draft or conscription may yet be necessary to crush the Rebellion, because of the apparent apathy of the Northern people. General Sherman is so patriotic and earnest in his work that our slow movements and poor efforts to raise men irritate and anger him. His genius shows him success, and he could grasp it, but the people unwittingly tie his hands.

Pennsylvanians Arouse!—See your favorite son Hancock at Newmarket Birney at Deep Bottom, Gregg and Spear at Seven Pines, and Averill at Cumberland, struggling with the Rebel hosts. Their noble victories show how terribly in earnest they are, and how they could command and use effectively twice as many brave men as they now have under them. Do not let them call in vain. Send down an army during the next two weeks.

An Honest President.—Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said on Saturday last:—"Only give Grant and Sherman more men, and I will brook a defeat in November!" He wants Grant to succeed at all hazards, because such success will end the war. Send down your men, then, as rapidly as possible.

Men Wanted.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant says that if he had now one hundred thousand fresh men he could end the war in a month. Pennsylvania and New York can furnish that number of men alone by the 5th of September, without serious detriment to our internal interests.

Excellent Periodicals.—We have received from John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, a neat package, containing the London *Illustrated News, Illustrated Times, Punch, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Scientific American*, and *Police Gazette*. All are first-rate publications in kind.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Report for the Year 1863.

The opportunity of another annual investigation of the affairs of the Royal Insurance Company having now taken place, the directors proceed to lay before the shareholders the results and conclusions which it affords.

FIRE BRANCH.

In the Fire Branch an increase of business has been realized, not only larger than the average amount of the past years of the Company's existence, but exceeding in amount that of any one year hitherto.

The premiums of the year reach the sum of £341,668 3s. 2d., being an advance of £40,977 7s. 3d. over the preceding year.

The report for 1859 gave the increase for each year for ten years, commencing with the year 1850. The largest advance in these successive periods was £35,859 0s. 2d. The annual progress of the company since that date is shown by the following figures:—

	Premium.			Increase of the Year above the preceding one.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1860	262,977	19	11	34,063	12	8
1861	292,402	19	11	29,425	0	0
1862	300,809	16	11	8,287	16	0
1863	341,668	3	2	40,977	7	3

The premiums have thus been enhanced in four years by £113,353 15s. 11d., the largest amount of increase having been obtained in the last year.

DUTY.

The test provided by the amount of duty paid to Government furnishes, as heretofore, corresponding evidence of the progress of the Royal Insurance Company. The increase, by the payments made for the year 1863, is far larger than at any former period.

The amount of duty paid by the company in 1862 was	£75,992	19 0
Do. do. 1863	88,966	6 2
Showing an increase of	£12,973	7 2

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months, may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the *Lotty Sleigh*, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honorably among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favor by its unhesitating promptness.

The publication, under parliamentary sanction, of the balance- sheets of insurance companies, has proved another source of advantage to this establishment. The analysis of these accounts, which has been completed apparently by an accomplished hand, places the Royal Insurance Company in the highest position, both as a fire and life establishment, and exhibits its comparative prominence with respect to all the other companies established under the act of 7th and 8th Vict., in an equally favorable light, whether its accumulated capital, its premiums, or the ratio of its expenditure be made the subject of inquiry.

It is further a pleasing duty for the directors to state that the result of the year, as represented by the profit accruing during the period, presents a precisely parallel result to that of the amount of the premiums received. As the largest total of revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced.

This favorable position of your affairs is obviously due, in a great measure, to the fact that the losses of the last year have amounted to a less percentage of the amount of the total premiums than for any like period during the eleven preceding years. The present year, 1864, however, on the contrary, shows, so far as it has passed, a far more unfavorable experience, the claims of the last seven months being very considerably above the average amount for a like period of time. The balance to the credit of profit and loss, on account of British and foreign insurances for the year, is £67,755 17s. 3d.; and on the American account £15,999 7s. 11d.

NORTH AMERICAN BRANCH.

The fluctuations in the exchange between this country and America, referred to in the last report, having recently become still more violent, sudden, and excessive than at that time, the Directors feel assured that the shareholders will concur in the propriety of laying aside the profit of this branch for the year, to be dealt with in the same way as the amount of its profit for the preceding year.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the life branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising as respects its future prospects of development. The advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

	Net sum assured on new policies after deducting quarantees.	*Net premiums.*
1859	£264,470 11 10	£13,088 0 5
1860	449,210 16 2	15,079 17 10
1861	621,101 17 6	16,037 18 0
1862	701,127 15 3	22,533 13 2
1863	752,546 18 10	21,069 12 8

The rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the sum assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the premium received, in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The half-year of 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the sum assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds half a million sterling.

The rate of mortality, likewise, still presents highly favorable features, and argues well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

The life assurance accounts further exhibit a sum of £80,025 17s. 8d., added to the life funds in the year, in 1863, being an amount equal to 37½ per cent. on the net premiums received during that time. To this sum must be added the increase made in the balance to the credit of the annuity and endowment funds, making a further amount of £26,026 6s. 7d. The life and annuity funds are therefore augmented by the large sum of £106,052 4s. 5d. The limit of a single year.

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

Married.

DUNN—BOLING.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. J. B. Kendrick Mr. ALEXANDER D. DUNN and Mrs. MISSOURA A. BOLING, both of California.

FOX—O'DONNEL.—On the 18th instant, Dr. JOHN M. FOX to Miss MARIA ANN O'DONNEL, of Germantown, by Rev. Dr. Wyther Whitty, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Scranton, Luzerne county, Pa.

QUILLUM—SEDDON.—On Saturday, August 20th, by the Rev. Hermann Bokum, Chaplain United States Army, Captain QUILLUM, late of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN SEDDON, of Conshohocken, Pa.

Died.

FOULTON.—At Cape Island, on the afternoon of the 19th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Wm. G. and Mary E. Foulton, aged 8 months.

FERNSLER.—On the 21st instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thos. F. Manypenny, Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pa., JOHN M. FERNSLER, in the 64th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KEYSER.—On Saturday the 20th instant, Mrs. MARY A. KEYSER, wife of the late Aaron Keyser, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1217 S. Front street, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

MARVEL.—On the 20th, JOSEPH P. MARVEL, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Good Samaritan Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Riley, northeast corner of Second and Catharine Streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

SHANE.—On the 20th instant, of disease contracted in the army before Petersburg, Va., JOHN SHANE, of Company A, One-hundred-and-twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Vincent Sleeper, No. 140 Dana street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock.

MILNE.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, after a short illness, SUSIE L., daughter of Margaretta F. and the late Wm. Sheaff.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her mother's residence, Warren street, west of Thirty-fourth street, on Tuesday, August 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia. To proceed to Lower Merion Baptist Church.

WELSH.—On the 20th instant, HORACE ALBIN, infant son of John and Josephine Welsh, aged 10 months and 8 days.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRIL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaints, attests its usefulness.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

All of Dr. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT FIRE AT

CHAMBERSBURG.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

FOR

EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES:

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—This is to inform you that the Safe purchased of you some time since was subjected to the great fire which consumed our store during the Rebel invasion of the 30th of July last.

We are happy to say that after we had taken our safe from the ruins, where it had laid for a period of three days, and opened it, we found our books and papers in an excellent condition.

We would recommend your Safes to all persons who wish a good article.

Yours truly,

MILLER, HAMILTON & CO.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—I with pleasure inform you that on opening my safe, purchased from you some time since, on Saturday evening last, after the burning of our town by the Rebels, I found my books and papers in much better condition than I expected; on opening the books and papers found them perfect. My safe was exposed to great heat, on account of the quantity of oils and other combustible matter I had in my cellar. I write you on some of the paper that was in my safe during the fire, that you may see how well it was preserved. I will soon want my safe repaired, or a new one in exchange.

Very respectfully yours, L. B. EYSTER.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—In the dreadful fire which destroyed my store and the greater portion of this town, which was done by the Rebels, on the 30th of July last, I had one of your Fire-proof Safes, purchased from you some time since, which contained my books, papers, &c. After undergoing the violence of the flames, and falling some ten feet, and remaining in the heated ruins for a period of seventeen days, it was recovered from the burning mass and opened. It gave the gratification to inform you that its contents were preserved in an excellent condition, and as this is one of the many instances wherein your Safes have fully sustained the good qualities attributed to them, I feel it an act of duty to render evidence of the facts.

Respectfully yours, J. L. DECHERT.

Chambersburg, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. Evans & Watson:—

Gentlemen:—This is to inform you that the Safe we purchased from you some time ago was subjected to the fire which consumed our office during the Rebel invasion on the 30th of July last. We are happy to say that the safe stood the test of the fire well, and we recovered our papers from it uninjured.

Very respectfully, KENNEDY & NILL.

More Safes of the same good quality for sale at

EVAN'S & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFE STORE,

au15-3t No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You probably observed in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE, not in use in the City of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes in the Book or Northern Liberties, &c. We have failed; not [illegible] you see by the enclosed note, one of these Safes was opened in two hours [illegible] time you asked, without exposure. But you say it is still later articles. You will please find enclosed $1,000, against $500, that you will not open your Safe, Lillie's Safe, in three hours, without exposure. Now, as you have so much confidence in your Safes & Watson's Mammoth Safe against Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Southern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in two hours, we offer to pledge $1000 against $1000, that you will then open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling called iron shall not be "laid in a bullet or "roasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either or the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Germantown Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1,200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, Lillie's safe to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $2,200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar-proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.

No. 31 South SEVENTH Street.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Old Government

Java Coffee,

And all the finest

Green and Black Teas,

Constantly on hand by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Arch and Tenth.

Stieck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STIECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.
STIECK & CO.'S	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	PIANOS.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....Manager
THIS EVENING,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
The wonderful novelty and beautiful illusion, the
LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
Which the Manager has transferred, at considerable expense, from Barnum's Museum, New York, where it was the principal feature of attraction for upwards of four months), for the purpose of adding
STILL ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT FEATURE
To this eminently successful spectacle.
The entire spectacle of ALADDIN will be presented THIS EVENING, with all the New and Magnificent Scenery, by R. S. Smith and Stroud; Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes; Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dancing, Songs, &c., &c., the whole produced at an actual cost of $3000. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Parquette.....50 cents.
Family Circle.....25 cents.
Orchestra Seats.....75 cents.
Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely.

GODEY and PETERSON for SEPTEMBER.
PITCHER'S,
au19-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY—MAGEE'S PAPER STORE, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
Magee has Millions of Envelopes on hand.
Magee makes Envelopes of any size to order.
Magee has Millions of Reams of Note, Letter, and Cap Paper on hand.
Magee supplies City and Country Storekeepers at fair prices.
Magee manufactures many new styles of Envelopes and Paper, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
HAS A LARGE SUPPLY OF LEAD PENCILS ON HAND. au20-3t

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on Gold prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
au26-1m New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—

PHILADELPHIA,	NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE,	CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the

NATIONAL BANKS

as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in

EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—

PHILADELPHIA,	TROY,
WASHINGTON,	ST. LOUIS,
BOSTON,	DAVENPORT,
PITTSBURG,	NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,	CINCINNATI,
DUBUQUE,	WILMINGTON,
BALTIMORE,	ST. PAUL,
CLEVELAND,	LOUISVILLE,
ALBANY,	MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,

DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,

AND

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,

BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC, ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly.....$3 | Semi Monthly.....$2
Monthly.....$1.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).

ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN,
au14-1m PUBLISHER.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Drs. McClelland,		Goddard,		Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),				
Hering,	Herent,	Graves,		Hartshorne
Schmeltz,	Williams,	Hartley,		Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,		Fonday,
Noble,	Knorr,	Moyland,		Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.
1y26-1m

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 716 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. jel-tf

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 826 MARKET Street.

ENAMELLED AND TINNED HOLLOW-WARE, LOCKS, SAWS, FILES, &c.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, a variety of oval and round boilers, and preserving kettles, tinned and enamelled, assorted locks, brass and iron locks, scroll and back saws; U. S. saw files; knives and other hardware.
TO BOOKBINDERS.
STANDING PRESS, CUTTING MACHINE, &c.
At 10 o'clock, Standing Press, Board Cutting Machine, Squaring Shears, Grind-tone, Lettering Type, Stools, Desk, &c.
VERY LARGE SALE
OF 850 OPEN LOTS ANNUAL EAGLE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, PLATED CASTORS, KNIVES AND FORKS, TUMBLERS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, &c.
At 10½ o'clock, white granite and C. C. ware; Rockingham and Yellow Ware; a variety of Glass Ware; 75 bbls. assorted Crockery, comprising Nos. 0, 1, and 2 Cut and Chimney; Silver Plated Castors, Forks, and Spoons; Japanned Waiters; Looking Glasses, and a variety of housekeeping articles, which will be sold in lots suitable for city and country retail storekeepers and dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GODEY and PETERSON for SEPTEMBER.
PITCHER'S,
au19-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY—MAGEE'S PAPER STORE, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
Magee has Millions of Envelopes on hand.
Magee makes Envelopes of any size to order.
Magee has Millions of Reams of Note, Letter, and Cap Paper on hand.
Magee supplies City and Country Storekeepers at fair prices.
Magee manufactures many new styles of Envelopes and Paper, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET,
HAS A LARGE SUPPLY OF LEAD PENCILS ON HAND. au20-3t

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an Invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on Gold prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
au26-1m New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz:—

PHILADELPHIA,	NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE,	CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the

NATIONAL BANKS

as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in

EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—

PHILADELPHIA,	TROY,
WASHINGTON,	ST. LOUIS,
BOSTON,	DAVENPORT,
PITTSBURG,	NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,	CINCINNATI,
DUBUQUE,	WILMINGTON,
BALTIMORE,	ST. PAUL,
CLEVELAND,	LOUISVILLE,
ALBANY,	MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,

DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,

AND

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER,

BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC, ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly.....$3 | Semi Monthly.....$2
Monthly.....$1.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).

ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN,
au14-1m PUBLISHER.

INVALIDS AND CON

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE ARMY OF THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

From the Times.

It is two weeks to-day since General Sheridan took command of the Middle Military Division, which embraces, besides the Department of Washington, the command of all the separate armies of Wallace, Couch, and Hunter, technically designated the Middle, the Susquehanna, and Western Virginia Departments. The force has concentrated under one head consists mainly of the 6th, 8th, and 19th Corps, and the Kanawha army, the latter including, besides the forces of Crook and Averill, those under Kelly at and around Cumberland.

The day that Sheridan assumed command of this formidable army the last of McCausland's raiders had left Maryland, leaving it to the new commander to organize his army on the south side of the Potomac, with no enemy in his rear to distract his attention from the commencement of what then has the appearance of an offensive campaign. The day previous to Sheridan's accession (Sunday the 7th instant), Generals Averill and Kelley attacked McCausland's main force at Moorefield, with success, capturing four hundred and twenty prisoners, over four hundred horses and equipments, and other trophies of victory.

On the 9th General Sheridan appears to have taken up his line of march with his main force, but no skirmishing is reported in any of our despatches till the afternoon of the 10th, when Early's rear was overtaken about ten miles northeast of Winchester, and some trifling engagement took place. A succession of similar skirmishes marked the advance as far as Strasburg. The first check our army appears to have received came in the form of an attack upon our rear at Berryville. This attack, which seems to have been made on Sunday, the 14th, was led by Mosby with a force which must have been very considerable in numbers. The supply train for the whole army was protected by a brigade of some hundred days' men under General Kenley, and into the rear portion of their train Mosby made a dash, just as it was making an early morning start from Berryville.

The loss in munitions, cattle, and provisions was of sufficient account, as it afterwards appeared, to disturb to some extent our calculations for supplies, and it was, moreover, a loss which was still more provoking that it occurred at a point above all others favorable for Mosby's operations. Berryville is but four miles from Snicker's Gap, the main highway for the guerilla troopers in passing from their pasture grounds east of the Blue Ridge into the Shenandoah valley. The river is fordable, besides, at two points nearly opposite Berryville—Snicker's Ferry and Island Ford. The necessity of a strong guard at each of these points does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the campaign.

The untoward event at Berryville was followed on Tuesday by the advance of a Rebel force through Thoroughfare Gap, consisting of Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's Brigades of Cavalry. This force, aimed at Sheridan's flank and rear, would have evidently made a serious demonstration, but for the timely discovery of the movement, followed by a brilliant charge, which was made by a portion of Wilson's Cavalry Division, and Custer's Brigade.

The fight resulted in the capture of a large number of Rebel prisoners, including a considerable proportion of officers, and the discovery of the enemy's positions. That discovery doubtless finally determined General Sheridan's backward movements, although the supply train had been sent back to Winchester on Monday. Early himself held a strongly defended position on Fisher's Mountain, a few miles south of Strasburg. And that the Rebel General's force was more than considerable, was proven by the fact that a party of five hundred of our men were surrounded and captured on Monday while establishing a signal station only three miles from Strasburg.

The works at Fisher Mountain, if not impregnable, would have required an expenditure of *time*, either to flank or take by direct assault, which would have given the Rebel supporting column from Longstreet's Corps abundant opportunity to pounce upon Sheridan's rear, and at least effectually cut off his supplies.

The direct causes leading to Sheridan's concentration of his line may be briefly summed up thus:—The rest openings in the mountain ridge at Thoroughfare and Snicker's Gaps had to be closed before his rear could be considered safe. The presence of Mosby's men in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, within an easy day's ride of the highway for our wagon trains, in the Shenandoah valley, had been less an element in the calculations than it should have been.

The advance of Longstreet's men had been looked for ever, instead of east of the Ridge. And the army supplies were insufficient for a campaign of long duration. At the same time our army has suffered no reverse; for the affair at Berryville can hardly come into that category. It has not been worn out with excessive marching. It is simply drawn in for a more effective arrangement of the campaign. The two weeks it has passed between Bolivar Heights and Strasburg have no been unspent, if we take nothing more into account than that the Rebels have been forced into a defensive position, and that their raids on the Upper Potomac at least are at an end for the season.

With his splendid army thoroughly in hand at a point which will enable him to command all the mountain passes, Sheridan can take the offensive anew, or remain simply on the defensive, with an equal certainty that he can prevent the recurrence of Early's raiding operations. That he will choose the offensive we need have little doubt, whether Early shows a disposition to come east of Winchester or not. Our force is ample for the task it has in hand, and we look with confidence to the account it shall have given of itself before much time shall have elapsed.

GRANT AND LEE.

From the Tribune.

General Lee evidently lacks one of the qualifications of a great commander—he fails to profit by experience and learn from his opponent. Because he had found with successive Generals of the Army of the Potomac that his plan of striking a heavy blow, at the outset of a campaign, had succeeded in driving them back, stunned by his furious onslaught, he believed that he should check, by similar tactics, the onward progress of General Grant. According to Lee's calculations Grant should have considered himself beaten, and retired, after the two days' fight when he crossed the Rapidan, and ended the campaign as some of his predecessors had done, almost as soon as it was begun.

But that is not Grant's way of fighting, as his Western campaigns might have taught the Rebel optimist. He is a mother beaten nor stunned, but followed up the terrible blows which he dealt the enemy by fresh, untiring attacks, till he forced him to retire slowly and sullenly from the Rapidan to Richmond. For a time, he seems to have been paralyzed by the new order, so to speak, and solely put himself on the defensive, and, with the exception of a comparatively small detachment of his army, sent upon a raid into Maryland—evidence is said to have been allowed to return—to hold the whole army strictly on the defensive.

But the unfortunate result of the mining operation, or rather of the subsequent attack, evidently made him forget his newly learned caution, and has led him to again underrate his opponent, and to fall back again upon his old tactics. It does not seem to have occurred to him that our disaster in that attempt upon Petersburg was due to our own fault, and not his prowess; and that, though General Grant was foiled at that moment, he was still the same Grant, persistent in purpose and fertile in resource, with whom a slight defeat is only an incident in a campaign, and not the end of the campaign itself.

Lee should have known him better by this time than to suppose that Grant, because he had failed in one project, would sit down in hopeless inactivity behind his earthworks till something should turn up that should compel him to embark his army, as it once embarked before, to steam down the James and up the Potomac. That turning-up of something Lee endeavored to supply by sending a considerable portion of his army into the Shenandoah, trusting that Grant would follow.

But that is not Grant's way; he leads, not follows. It is Lee, as the sequel may show, who mistook in accordance to Grant's movements, and send for his army to come back to their earthworks, if he means to save Richmond. He must correct his miscalculations, and learn to understand that the present commander of the Army of the Potomac is neither of the men who was at the head of it in the campaigns of '61, '62, '63

READY-MADE CLOTHING

He is convinced of it by this time. Sheridan is taking good care of Early in the valley, and all Lee's hopes of a diversion in that direction have come to naught. The object of the movement up the valley was probably two-fold; he meant to save Early's command, of which, he must have known, Sheridan had started in pursuit; and he doubtless hoped that movement would be construed into a new invasion of the North, and that Grant would move, at least, so much of his force northward as to render all demonstrations upon Richmond out of the question. The latter expectation has certainly failed him.

Longstreet may be able to save Early and his plunder, though that remains to be seen when the retreat commences. But it is hardly likely that he will attempt a new invasion for two reasons—1st, he will not venture with 40,000 men, if he has so many, across the Potomac, with Sheridan, with the force at his command, on his flank; and 2d, Lee needs him at Richmond. For Grant will not stay quiet. How important the movement north of Richmond is deemed by the Rebels is clear enough from the desperate attempt they are making to dislodge Hancock and Birney. The approach to Richmond on that side alarms them. Perhaps they know better than we how likely General Butler's canal is to prove successful; that the gunboats or land force co-operating in an attack upon that city is no plan full of danger to the Rebel capital. But whether the canal will lead to the results that are hoped of it or not, the lodgment effected by Hancock and Birney is a point gained in General Grant's operations.

Even more important is the later movement south of Petersburg. Warren has surprised the enemy by taking possession of the Weldon road, and as he has held it two days, the probability is that he has so entrenched himself that he will keep permanent possession. How important this line of communication was to Lee everybody knows. He is left now with only a single direct line of railroad to the South and the Southwest, and must depend upon this for his supplies, as well as for any distant manœuvres that he may propose, or may be rash enough to make. Evidently the horizon is lighting up, and Lee finds himself outgeneralled by his determined and sagacious opponent.

A VOLUNTEER NAVY MUCH NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

SIR:—The fearful destruction of our merchant and coastwise vessels near our coast by the pirate Wood, of the *Tallahassee*, leaves ample room for a volunteer navy, by which the country would have efficient service rendered it from the efforts of our practical merchant officers and seamen.

Who were the Stewarts and Hulls of our navy in the war of 1812? They were captains of merchant vessels, and distinguished themselves above many others in the naval fights of that war.

We still have many captains, mates, and seamen in the merchant service who would be glad to embrace an opportunity of that sort, and would readily engage in a volunteer navy and make themselves conspicuously useful by their exploits.

We have steam vessels which would answer remarkably well to tackle the *Tallahassee* and bring her to her bearings.

The merchants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have patriotism and enterprise sufficient, were they but allowed by the Department at Washington, to engage in the enterprise. Then why not organize and fit out a volunteer navy? During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Hume the historian tells us that the merchant vessels were allowed to be employed in the navy of England, and that they rendered efficient service, being larger and more efficient than those of the navy at that period.

We have fast steam vessels and sailing vessels, that could be employed for the protection of our vessels near the coast. Then why not employ them and give a chance to some of our merchant officers for distinction?

Look at John Paul Jones, with his merchant vessel, *Bon homme Richard*, attacking and defeating the *Serapis*; and, again, Captain Hinman, a mercantile marine officer of New London, Conn., commanding the *Alfred*, doing great execution among the vessels of the British navy and commerce, at the time of our Revolutionary war!

We have a volunteer army which has rendered itself famous in its operations, with officers commanding, in some instances, who probably had never before attended a militia drill, whose names will live in our history with an equal amount of fame as some who come from military academies. We may then have, through the means of a volunteer navy, men who would distinguish themselves, and leave names as glorious as those who have or will fill the pages of the naval history of any nation.

The indifference and turpitude shown by those whose duty it is to look into these matters are insufferable. Critical examinations or well-selected strictures upon such conduct are well deserved, and a constant agitation of these matters is much needed. Yours, &c., M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee are in want of funds for the support of the institution. They call upon the public for voluntary contributions to aid them in their efforts to feed and care for the soldiers of the Union who pass through our city. The citizens of Philadelphia are assured that not a cent of the funds is appropriated to feed any person or persons representing themselves as refugees from the Rebellion, but all contributions to the Cooper Shop Refreshments are scrupulously distributed for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Union Army.

WM. M. COOPER, President.
No. 139 S. WATER Street.
Attest—WM. M. MAULL, Secretary,
No. 220 CATHARINE Street. au22-6t

☞ VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMMISSION, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

The Commissioners appointed to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,
au20-6t GEORGE W. SIMMONS.

☞ PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the request of a Constitutional number of members, a Special Meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, in SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER. Election of Officers, &c. C. C. WILSON, Chairman.
WM. H. FORNEY, JR., Secretary. au20-3t

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF the West Virginia Oil Company are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 311 WALNUT Street. Call and get a prospectus.

Ladies can hold $50 in their own name and right.
au8-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at their Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street. Persons can hold stock in their own name.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 311 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
Divided into 50,000 Shares of $10 each.

The property purchased for the Company are divided into Seven Tracts, each of which has appeared favorably when examined by a board of twenty gentlemen, and are known as the INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, on a piece of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts issued by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said consignee.

CHARLES B. WOOD,
au8-12t Master of Transportation.

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 10, 1864.

The Directors of this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 108 and 110 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 20th instant, clear of State tax.

au10-6t L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 25th inst. Books of stock tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 26th.

JOHN T. CRAFT,
au20-5t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is unquestionably the most powerfully effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Dent.—I, Von Moschzisker, Austin, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, regaining me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CHANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1515 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

Philadelphia, 19th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants.
No. 24 S. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 122 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all matters of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au8-6t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office, No. 511 FIFTH Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 FIFTH Street. je7-3m

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
au10

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 500, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. 1029-tf

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE DOMES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT OR ALL VALUE.

Do Plaited Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Plaited, Tucked, and Striped Muslins

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, is to be equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe1-1y WM. T. ROPKINS.

☞ COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE,

have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, consistent with the high prices of Material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number,

au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly used,—Magnificent Brussels, 27 wide, $1.62½, $1.87½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) 5/4 wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 6-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sale Depot (formerly Strettell's,) No. 917 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

je7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 113 S. Second Street.
je28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never was better.
au8-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the House every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior ale's. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fish and oysters always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms $2 and $2½ per day. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Every prior accommodations and ample room

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au6-3m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS.

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Rooms, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
je12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS,

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

au20-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my5-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 60,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 26th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of as excellent quality or Oil, the numerous wells borderingthis banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on this Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the body of Oil would be under the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or store of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a *continuation of the identical same range* between the range of hills on each side, about one mile and a quarter to the west from the river. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for a term of years, one of the most extensive and good Oil, although its depth or bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owners of the land, which will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be expected out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a sang house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of one well will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore Twenty Wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 405 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. je6-tf

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado

President:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2200 feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Silmonds," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au16-1m

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
1y27-wfm No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. fmh14

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. fmh13

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10
TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three-Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for churches and schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

C. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 S. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au13-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je11-3m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and guaranteed lining and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antiles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HENRY & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 251 S. SEVENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD.

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au2-6t No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

ap6-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with who in the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party deposit

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

IN THE OLD CHURCH TOWER.

In the old church tower
Hangs the bell,
And above it on the vane,
In the sunshine and the rain,
Cut in gold, Saint Peter stands,
With the keys in his two hands,
And all is well!

In the old church tower
Hangs the bell,
You can hear its great heart beat—
Ah! so loud, and wild, and sweet,
As the parson says a prayer
O'er his happy lovers there,
While all is well!

In the old church tower
Hangs the bell,
Deep and solemn. Hark! again!
Ah! what passion, and what pain!
With her hands upon her breast,
Some poor soul has gone to rest:
Where all is well!

In the old church tower
Hangs the bell,
A quaint friend that seems to know
All our joys and all our woe:
It is glad when we are wed,
It is sad when we are dead,
And all is well!

THE LONDON COAL EXCHANGE.

How Coal is Bought and Sold in England.

From an English magazine, *London Society*, we extract the following interesting description of the New Coal Exchange in London:—

"What could this elegant and commodious building have been erected for? Certainly not for any coal trade requiring such accommodation. For, speak with any of the three or four hundred gentlemen who congregate here, and what will you hear? Why, you will hear, in the forcible and yet figurative language which city gentlemen delight to use, that there is no coal trade—that it has gone to the dogs—is done up—smashed—rotten—on its last legs—and not worth a rap.

Here, for instance, we are at the Coal Exchange itself, and here is an intelligent, sharp-witted looking gentleman to whom we are personally known, let us speak with him upon this subject. He owes no grudge to the world, and the world owes him none; he is not bilious, and as times go, has as good a digestion as most men, though he believes in Cockle's pills, and keeps a supply of that priceless family medicine among his shirt-collars, yet how he bursts out, how he bristles, how he detonates, how he perks up at the mere mention of the trade to which he belongs! Commodore Tremulon, in his famous interview with the excise man, could scarcely have been more vituperative.

"Coal trade, sir!" he exclaims, and the stream of his eloquence is stopped by a dam—a dam of irrelevant ejaculations. "Coal trade, sir!" he says again, in a minute or two. "Don't talk about it. It isn't worth talking about. It won't bring a man bread and cheese. Look at this place! Examine it! Cast your eye over it! Does it look like a place where a man can get bread and cheese?"

There was an announcement in one corner of the room that Bass' pale ale could be obtained in draught or in bottle, and that Melton Mowbray pork-pies might be had fresh. I thought it only fair to assume, therefore, that the more frugal fare he alluded to could be obtained also. I should have pointed this out to my friend, but he went on before I had time to deliver myself.

"Coal trade, sir!" he exclaimed, for the third and last time. "The coal trade is all UP. Bellows-mending would pay better."

Having no personal knowledge of the industry to which he alluded, and being unprovided with statistics referring to its operations, I was compelled to accept unmurmuringly the information my friend conveyed to me. And certainly, when I looked around the hall in which I stood, the mere external appearance of things was in favor of his assertion that the coal-trade had no longer any existence.

And here let me be frank with the reader. In visiting the Coal Exchange I did not expect to see coal in bulk being bought and sold. I did not expect to see half-hundred-weight sacks standing on the floor, or superior qualities sampled in brown paper bags. I did not expect to see placards with, "Try our Wall's-ends, at 1s. 10d.;" or, "Look here! Down again to 1s. 6d," inscribed upon them. I did not expect to find wholesale merchants resembling retail dealers, or anticipate that there would be many features of external similarity between the coal-broker and the coal-whipper. But I did expect that, inasmuch as samples of wheat, barley, oats, and peas are displayed in Mark Lane, so samples of Buddle's West Hartley, South Pearth, Taufield Moor, and Walker Primrose, whatever they may be, would be displayed in Lower Thames street. But no! In a Coal Exchange coal was the one substance nowhere seen. There wasn't even a knob!

Outwardly, therefore, as I have said, there was very little indication of business; and, for aught I could see to the contrary, the coal trade might really have been as extinct as the megalonyx.

"Well," said I, "when my modest consumption necessitates the introduction of fresh stores into the cellar, I know very well how I buy coal, but I can't for the life of me tell how you buy it."

"Well, we buy it in this manner," he replied, evidently forgetting for the moment, in his earnestness, that the trade was in a shattered, not to say a despairing condition; "we buy—but first of all you see that this is a circular building."

The fact was so obvious that I take no credit to myself for having already observed it before he spoke.

"Well, you see these desks following the circumference of the building here on the ground-floor. They are the desks of the factors, and the factors are intermediary agents between the colliery owner and the coal merchant, receiving a commission for what they sell, like brokers in the colonial trade."

"Precisely. They sell; but how do you buy?"

My friend made no reply, but took me to one of the desks and told me to look at it. I did. It was apparently of deal, painted black; an inkstand was sunk into it; pens were lying about; and upon a bed of blotting-paper a hand-bill or circular was reposing, partly written and partly printed.

"Read that," said my friend, pointing to the hand-bill or circular.

I read it, and found that it ran something as follows:—

"Blake, Fielding & Co., per *Star of the East*:—

Ravensworth	21s
Sleekburn	18d
Straker	14s
Acorn Close	24s

"There," said my friend, triumphantly, when I had finished the perusal of this intelligible and instructive document, "that's how we buy coals!"

It might be that my intellect was somewhat cloudy, it might be that the explanation was deficient in clearness, but if my friend had told me that he bought coals by thinking of the frosty Caucasus, or by wishing himself with Nancy, I should have been just as enlightened.

However, I said in reply, with an expression of acute sagacity, calculating in a business-like wink, "Oh! that's how you buy coal, is it? Ah! I see; those figures——"

"Precisely; those figures indicate the number of tons offered, and the name indicates the pit they come from."

"But do you never have samples?"

"No. We are acquainted with all the coal brought to the market, and when a new coal is introduced we buy it on the representations made to us by the factors; representations which of course determine its price."

"Then it is not until you have the coal in your own hands that you really know its quality. And what is the amount of business annually transacted here in this curious manner?"

"Last year it amounted to about three and a half millions of tons."

"Well," said I, "for a trade that is on its last legs that total doesn't seem bad. Somebody must get a living out of this decayed and deplorable industry."

But my friend was not to be shaken by any such shallow reasoning and impertinent banter as this. He smiled, it is true, but it was a resigned and melancholy smile; and then, pensive and subdued, he led me to the upper gallery, and showed me the museum of the institution.

It was deeply interesting. Every variety of coal was displayed there; coal from Borneo; coal from Prussia; coal from New Zealand; coal from Sweden; coal from Newcastle. There were specimens of the beautiful Albertite, black as jet, and with a rich, lustrous polish upon it that told of its bituminous character. Then there were examples of the delicate crystallized coal from Martyr Tydvil, looking as though it had been prepared for exhibition as a curious illustration of mineralogy. Then in other cases were specimens bearing the impress of fern leaves and flowers as distinctly as though stamped by a die. What a contrast when we emerged from this quiet little sanctuary of science into a large, bustling hall devoted to trade!

And the market, too, was at its busiest. Nominally, it is supposed to last only an hour, viz., from 1 o'clock to 2. As a mere matter of fact, however, it lasts longer, and does not close until about three. Just now it is a quarter to 2, and accordingly a bell rings loudly. No one knows why it rings; no one can guess why it rings; but custom ordains that it shall ring, and it does ring. That if it failed to ring, business would come to a standstill is perhaps too much to assert; but that a terrible judgment would overtake the beadle if he neglected this time-honored duty is, I think, more than probable.

Really, for a place serving as the centre of a defunct, or, at all events, a moribund trade, the Coal Exchange exhibits a vast amount of business animation. Some three or four hundred gentlemen are gathered together talking about prices, and shipments, and arrivals; the factors are all at their desks, quite prepared to open up negotiations or to conclude bargains, and behind them patient mariners and shippers from the North are awaiting the result of sales and the instructions as to the delivery of cargo which will follow those sales. There are even visitors in the galleries looking down upon the busy crowd below; and their presence seems to give additional importance to the scene.

I suppose my face must have kindled as I became impressed with the business aspect of the place, for my glance fell when my eyes met those of a kindly but melancholy looking gentleman to whom I had been introduced shortly before, and who had been the most pathetic of all in his lamentations over the decline and fall of the London coal trade. He had divined my thoughts. Had I told him what was passing through my mind, the information would have been utterly superfluous.

"It *looks* like business, doesn't it?" he asked.

I assented enthusiastically.

"Ah!" he exclaimed with a sigh, "you are like all the rest. Do you remember the collier's strike which took place some years ago?"

I did not; and said so.

"Well, during that strike the coal-whippers had nothing to do, so they sat on the barges all day long and played at cards. The factors and merchants here in like manner had nothing to do, and some of them actually went back to the sports of their boyhood, and played at marbles upon the floor of this, or rather of the old Exchange, as an innocent if not exciting way of employing their time. Well, sir," he added, quite gravely, "if they were all to set to now and play at marbles again, or 'Egg-hat,' or 'Fly-the-garter,' or 'Buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?' they would be almost as well occupied as they are at present."

It is all but deserted now. The shippers have sheered off (to speak nautically), the factors have closed their accounts, the merchants have, for the most part, retreated to their counting-houses, even the beadle has quitted a scene where his presence would seem like a satire or a sham. There is only one individual, in fact, left here—a pensive, melancholy man—and him I accost for lack of other companionship.

To my surprise I find that, though outwardly sombre, he is inwardly sunny, and that, although connected with coals, he looks by no means despondingly upon their future. I at once began to regard this hopeful person with admiration, and the painful thought flashes across me that perhaps I have formed a too hasty judgment upon the coal trade from the gloomy reports I have previously heard. So I introduce myself to this gentleman, and as he is proceeding westward, and my course is northwest, we split a point of the compass and sail forth together.

In the course of conversation, I find that he is the representative of what may be called a new development of the coal trade. He is the agent of an extensive colliery near Chesterfield, and although he attends the Coal Exchange, it is more for the purpose of watching the market than of buying and selling. He is wholly unconnected with the trade in sea-borne coal, and deals only in that brought to London by railway, and which is comprehensively known as Inland. And now I begin to feel interested, for in common, I suppose, with the mass of mankind, I have always pinned my faith to sea-borne coal, and but that contempt for Inlands which a connoisseur in *Eau de vie de Cognac* may be supposed to entertain for British brandy. So I say in a friendly, but depreciatory tone, "Ah! Inland coal is all very well, but of course there's nothing like Wall's-ends."

"Do you know what Wall's-ends are?" he asked drily.

"No," said I; "but I know that they are a particularly good sort of coal."

"Well, there are almost seventy varieties of that particularly good sort of coal, or rather seventy different collieries have adopted the name; and yet, strictly speaking, there is no such coal as Wall's-ends."

"What I mean is," said my friend, "that the mine which first yielded the coal called Wall's-end, and which took its name from being near the end of the old Roman wall, has long ceased to be worked, and that other mines have merely adopted the name on account of its popularity. If we called our Inland coal Wall's-end, it would be just as much so as anybody else's."

"But," said I, "is there then no difference between Inland and the coal called Wall's-end?"

"I do not quite say that. I simply say that the mere name indicates nothing."

"Well!" I exclaimed, slightly recovering from my astonishment, "I always thought sea-borne coals the best."

"So do most people; but there again you are heeding a mere name. Sea-borne, of course, can only mean carried by sea. But are you aware that plenty of coal is brought full twenty miles by land before it reaches the sea? It is mere contiguity which determines mode of conveyance. We might, if we pleased, ship our coals at Grimsby and bring them to London in collier-brigs. They would then, of course, be sea-borne. Instead of that, we bring them by rail and they are inland at once."

"The fact is," continued my new friend, "the dislike to inland coal arises from mere prejudice, or, to speak more correctly, from mere ignorance, which is only now giving way. Somewhere about twenty years ago we brought inland coal to London for the first time. Nobody would buy it. For years our trade was utterly insignificant. Well, after a while the Great Northern Railway began to sell inland coal. The result, at first, was much the same. At last there came a hard winter, and sea-borne coal rose to forty shillings a ton. This was our opportunity. The Great Northern Railway Company at once advertised that it would sell its coal throughout the entire winter at twenty shillings a ton. People then began to believe in inland coal, and the trade was fairly started. In my opinion it is yet only in its infancy, but you may judge of its development when I tell you that the colliery I represent alone sent about 300,000 tons to London in 1862, and that the total sent by others in the same year amounted to more than a million tons. Why, we ourselves pay from £6000 to £7000 per month for railway carriage, and I have no doubt we shall pay twice as much some day. For you see our prices remain much the same all the year round, land-carriage being unaffected by wind and weather. Whereas, during the prevalence of certain gales, the colliers are unable to put to sea, and, the market being ill-supplied, prices go up."

"Then," said I, "the general complaint at the Coal Exchange is not altogether without cause. Trade is at all events in a transition state."

My friend nodded assentingly, and said, "Yes, with a tendency to concentrate itself in the hands of a few great firms."

"But now tell me," said I, "is not the quality of sea-borne coal better as a matter of fact, and not of fancy, than that brought by railway?"

"It is very often better," was the candid reply, "especially when a high price is charged for it. It cannot be denied, too, that some of the inland coal is full of seam, useless for the purposes of combustion, and which deposits itself in dirty ash. Nevertheless, inland coal can be obtained in London and its outskirts, which I think quite as good as Wall's-end, and which I always burn."

"There was no need to show me a price list. I understood the hint without it."

"Then *your* coal has no ash, I suppose," was my reply, in a tone of indifference.

"*Try it*," he said with a smile.

"And I *have* tried it."

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—I have been referred to a volume of popular sermons in which, owing to the negligence of the proof-readers, a deplorable number of typographical errors appeared. One of these, as if in reference to the others, was singularly appropriate to the unhappy circumstances of the poor author; the verse, "Princes have persecuted me without a cause," reading, "Printers have persecuted me without a cause." Campbell's celebrated *Essay on Miracles* appeared in one of the advertisements as "*Campbell's Essay on Mangles*." In newspaper articles of my own I have had the misfortune to see "the internal relations of the church" converted into "the internal relations of the church," and the people who "spoke the Gaelic language" were made to "smoke" it. I remember a great public demonstration that took place in a town in which I was residing at the time. After one or two unimportant speeches a certain demagogue arose, whose appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheering from the multitude. A party newspaper describing this, in the course of its gratulatory and fervid report, said that the concourse had "rent the air with their snouts."—*Once-A-Week*.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, from Wiesbaden, tells us of his rencounter with a very agreeable Frenchman, with whom he had a pleasant conversation, and of his meeting him a few days afterwards on board a Rhine steamer. After a mutual bow and a mutual "Enchanted to see you," our correspondent said, "I am going to Ems." "And I to London," said the agreeable one. "To pass the remainder of the season there?" "That depends." "I suppose you are travelling for pleasure?" Should I be indiscreet in asking?" "Not at all. I am taking back a young Englishman to his family." "Are you a tutor?" "No, monsieur." "Where is your young Englishman?" "Down below." "Will he come to dine with us?" "It is impossible; he is dead." "Dead!" "In a leaden coffin. I am the sworn conveyer of bodies of noble personages who have died in Germany, and I take them to the family. It is well paid for, and in a few years I hope to retire with a handsome fortune. If monsieur should require my services for himself or for ——" Here the dinner was announced, and somehow the two got parted at the table, and did not get into conversation again.

FOREIGN WIT AND HUMOR.

—Why are some fortunes like ships?—Because they are built on the stocks.

—What female should a shoemaker always keep out of his establishment?—Miss-Fit.

—Storms generally are a mystery, but you can always see the drift of a snow storm.

—The cloak of religion is to be known sometimes by the *fine nap* it has during sermon time.

—We know a man who is so lavish in giving away, that he can't even keep his word.

—"Time works wonders," as the lady said when she got married after eight years' courtship.

—Why is a sword like beer?—Because 'tis no use till 'tis drawn.

—It is stated that, at a West-end debating society, a wheelwright was by far the best spokesman.

—An Irish painter declares that, among other portraits, he has a representation of "Death as large as life."

A little girl, walking with her mother in a graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

—One of Sir Boyle Roche's children asking him one day, who was the father of George the Third, he replied—"My darling, it was Frederick, the Prince of Wales, who would have been George the Third, if he had lived."

—When the Persian poet Hafiz was asked by the philosopher Zenda what he was good for, he replied—"Of what use is a flower?" "A flower is good to smell," said the philosopher." And I am good to smell it," said the poet.

—A little boy, on coming home from church, where he had seen a person work the bellows of an organ, said to his mother—"Oh, mamma, I wish you had been at church to-day—such fun! a man pumped music out of an old cupboard!"

—A lady once asked a gentleman what wit was like; to which he replied, "Like your lady-ship's bottle of sal volatile—pungnant at the first opening, but, on being too much handled about, 'loses all its flavor and becomes insipid.'"

—Is it lawful for a man to marry his widow's niece? Three young ladies, after having carefully studied the subject for three hours, with the best authorities before them, unanimously declared, that "they could discover no objection whatever to the match."

—A French paper's correspondent (? from Ireland) has sent the following:—"M. G. has met with a frightful accident: he fell from the balcony at the corner of the Grand Rue, and broke his spine. Death was instantaneous. The same accident occurred to him last year."

—A Dutchman thus describes an accident:—"Vonce, a long vile ago, I went into mine abble orchard to climb a bear tree to get some peaches to make mine vrow a plumb-budding mit; ann when I gets on the tobermost branch, I vall from the lowermost limb, mit von leg on both sides of the fence, and like to stove mine outside in."

—Pat Finegan's wife was a very vixen, and gave him no peace of his life. One day, after a quarrel, in which he was ejected from his shanty by his better half, he enlisted as a volunteer. Being accosted by an acquaintance with—"Well, Patrick, they say you are going in for the war." "No, no," said he, "I'm going for pace."

—A certain noble lord being in his early years much addicted to dissipation, his mother advised him to take example by a gentleman whose food was herbs and his drink water. "What! madam," said he, "would you have me to imitate a man who eats like a beast, and drinks like a fish?"

—The nerve of a tooth, not so large as the finest sewing-needle, will sometimes drive a man to distraction. A mosquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The coral rock, which causes a navy to founder, is the work of worms. The warrior that has withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect.

—Some ten days ago the Emperor's carriage horses took fright during a drive from Fontainbleau. They were soon stopped, however, and the party got safe home. "Do you know, Countess," said the Emperor, "that we have nearly died together?" "No, Sire," replied the Countess, "you have escaped death—I immortality."—*Paris Letter*.

—An anecdote is told of the great Thomas Andrew Knight, who, when a child, on seeing the gardener one day planting beans in the ground, asked him why he buried those bits of wood, and was told that they would grow into bean-plants, and bear beans. He watched the event, and, finding that it happened as the gardener had foretold, determined to plant his pocket-knife, in the expectation of its also growing, and bearing other knives.

—A clergyman in Perthshire, who is more skilful as an angler than popular as a preacher, having fallen into conversation with some of his parishioners on the benefits of early rising, mentioned, as an instance, that he had that very morning before breakfast composed a sermon and killed a salmon—an achievement on which he plumed himself greatly. "A weel, sir," said one of the company, "I would rather has yer salmon than yer sermon."

—A rich manufacturer of Sedan, somewhat remarkable for stinginess, went to a celebrated tailor at Paris to order a coat. He asked the price. "A hundred and fifty francs." He thought that rather dear. "I shall furnish my own cloth," he said. "Just as you like, sir," replied the tailor. The coat having been sent, the manufacturer asked what he had to pay for the making. "A hundred and fifty francs," was again the answer. "But I furnished the cloth." "Sir," said the tailor solemnly, "I never reckon the cloth; I always give it into the bargain."

—In Fitzpatrick's "Memoirs of Archbishop Whately," we have the following anecdote:—"The first occasion on which I ever saw Dr. Whately (observes a correspondent) was under curious circumstances. I accompanied my late friend, Dr. Field, to visit professionally some members of the Archbishop's household, at Redesdale, Stillorgan. The ground was covered by two feet of snow, and the thermometer was down almost to zero. Knowing the Archbishop's character for humanity, I expressed my surprise to see an old laboring man in his shirt sleeves felling a tree 'after hours' in the demesne, while a few weeks since, $10,000. M. Thiers received $100,000 for his "History of the Empire and Consulate;" M. Victor Hugo got $100,000 for "Les Miserables;" and M. Michelet refuses to allow his publishers (Messrs. Hatchette & Co., and M. Chamerot) anything above a commission on the sale of his works. He has them printed, stereotyped, bound, and advertised. He is the only author who adopts this course.

De Balzac went further; he turned printer and publisher, hoping to gather in his hand the profits of author, printer, and publisher. He found bankruptcy; for two and two are four as rarely in life as in politics. * * * M. Renan's "Life of Jesus" has brought him in some $18,000, and the golden harvest is still far from being garnered; his pen can transmute ink and paper into gold whenever he pleases; he has several works which daily find purchasers; and he is a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, which place brings him enough to pay house rent. He has in press a work on his quarrel with the Government, entitled "My Situation."—*Paris Correspondence American Literary Gazette*.

☞—In Northern Texas there are already ten lodges of Union Leaguers, which are very secretly and cautiously but constantly increasing their number.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "KEARSARGE," ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 20, 1864.—Sir:—In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*:—

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with a little sea, the position of the *Kearsarge* at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward.

At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, the *Alabama* was descried coming out of the western entrance, accompanied by the *Couronne* (ironclad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the *Alabama*, the position of the ships should be so far off shore that no question could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the *Alabama* so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head eastward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the *Kearsarge* was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the *Alabama*, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the *Kearsarge* come round before the *Alabama* sheered, presented her starboard battery, and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging, and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I ordered more speed, but in two minutes the *Alabama* had loaded, and again fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us, except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the *Kearsarge* sheered, and opened on the *Alabama*. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Captain Semmes did not seek close action. I became thus fearful lest, after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the *Alabama* and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the *Alabama* was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the *Alabama* would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore; and, had the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the *Alabama* from the first was rapid and wild; towards the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below, rather than above, the water-line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the *Alabama*; but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the *Alabama*, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foresty-sail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing, not having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift over but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag.

I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but a white flag having been displayed over the stern our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the *Kearsarge* was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still dying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the *Alabama* went down, her main-mast, which had been shot breaking near the head as she sank, and her bow rising high out of the water, as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the *Alabama*, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the *Kearsarge*.

Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. Two shots passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the *Kearsarge*, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoner's accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eight men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal-bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine-room; and Captain Semmes states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of the vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties in the *Alabama* no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the *Alabama* carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy, but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (Sinclair), who joined her in Cherbourg.

The *Alabama* had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The *Kearsarge* had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her chest chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three; and her battery numbered seven guns—two 11-inch, one 30-pounder rifle, and four light 32-pounder guns.

The battery of the *Alabama* numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one-hundred-and-ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five, both exercised the starboard battery, until the *Alabama* winded, using them her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I enclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Good.!

"FROM OUR COMATOSE CONTRIBUTOR.—Why are 'bus horses like badly punctuated literary works? Because they are full of Stops."

Do not let any comatose creature come it over us so far as to put any stop to recruiting during the next fourteen days.

—Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in southwestern New Hampshire, and is assuming a serious and alarming character. It is showing itself in the towns of Peterboro, Hancock, Antrim, and Dublin. The disease is said to have been contracted from a cow which was driven up from Massachusetts last winter.

—A well-dressed, intelligent woman, with an eye to business, appeared at Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, with four substitutes, whom she had brought from Baltimore. Mayor Cranston, of Providence, R. I., has received a letter from a lady, enclosing a sufficient sum of money to procure a substitute. She gives her name, but is very anxious that it shall not appear in the newspapers, though she wishes the act known as an example to others.

FOURTH EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

REBEL ASSAULT ON GEN. WARREN.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21.—Our losses in the fight on the Weldon Railroad on Friday afternoon were greater than heretofore reported in this correspondence. The number of prisoners is now put down at 1500. It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being in their shelter tents at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling for several hours previously.

The enemy first appeared about noon on the right of the road in front of the 3d Division of the 5th Corps, but this was evidently a feint, or for the purpose of feeling our lines. About 3 P. M. they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 9th Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners.

This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of 2d Corps, came on the field and opened fire, checking the enemy's advance and taking a few prisoners. A heavy column at the same time charged on the left of our line, west of the railroad, held by the 2d Division, Gen. Ayres, which they broke, and here also they took 500 or 600 prisoners from the Regular Brigade. This brigade was commanded by Colonel or General Hays, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found. Our whole line was then forced back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered more than we did in this particular, his men lying thick all round the field.

Before dark our men were re-formed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon. Colonel Earle is reported a prisoner, as is also Colonel Hartsleane.

General Crawford was shot through the vest and shirt, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieutenant Clark, of his staff, was shot in the arm; while Captain Monteith, Lieutenants Meade and Meinfield, and Captain Smith, also of General Crawford's staff, had their horses shot while carrying orders and rallying the men of the various commands. The last-named was a prisoner for a while, but seeing a favorable chance, made his escape.

Captain Doolittle, of Colonel Wheelock's staff, was ordered to surrender, when he, getting angry at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayonetted the Rebel against a tree. Colonel Wheelock's Brigade, of the 3d Division, was flanked, when they faced to the rear, charged and drove the Rebels, and took a number of prisoners. The entire number captured was about 200, with some stands of colors.

Our loss is estimated at over 3000, including prisoners.

Nothing but skirmishing took place along the line to-day, both parties being busy intrenching themselves. A battle is looked for at any hour, as the enemy seem determined to regain possession of the road, while we are as determined to hold it.

The prisoners we took to-day belong principally to Beauregard's and Hill's Corps, and are a fine, healthy looking set of men, although clad in the usual style.

AUGUST 21, 6 A. M.—Considerable artillery firing has been going on, on our left, since 4 o'clock, and is at this time quite brisk. No musketry can be heard, the distance from headquarters being too great.

THE PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

HALIFAX, August 22.—The brig *Rosetta*, from Boston for Pictou, put in here yesterday, and reports having spoken the pirate *Tallahassee* on Saturday, steaming east, off Cole Harbor, about fifty miles from here.

A vessel which arrived yesterday saw two steamers on Friday afternoon to the eastward, probably Federal gunboats.

There is no doubt that the *Tallahassee* is the pioneer ship of a number of the same description which are being fitted out at Washington, N. C.

Some, it is stated, are quite ready for sea, and may soon be heard from.

BOSTON, August 21.—The officers and crew of the ship *James Littlefield*, from Cardiff for New York, captured by the *Tallahassee*, arrived here to-day from Yarmouth, N. S.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

Rebel Prisoners at Washington.

The mail-boat which arrived to-day brought up from 25 to 30 Rebel officers, captured in the recent engagements of the Army of the Potomac.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Saturday amounted to $995,000, and to the ten-forties over half a million.

Secretary Fessenden has returned from his visit to the East.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Flour has advanced [illegible] cents; 10,000 bbls sold; State at $7.20@9.10; Ohio, $9.70@12.50; Southern, $10@12; Wheat has been active; sales of 30,000 bushels at $1.50@1.56; Red Gold. Pork firm at $40.37½@40.50. Whiskey firm at $2.07.

Receipts of Flour, 20,000 barrels; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels.

LATER SOUTHERN NEWS.

Late and Important from Richmond, Petersburg and Deep Bottom.

The Fight Before Richmond—Occupation of the Weldon Railroad—What the Rebels have Recently Lost, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 19.

THE WAR NEWS.

There was yesterday a general impression in the community that we were on the eve of stirring events; that a great battle was imminent all along the line, from Petersburg on the south to White Oak swamp on the north. As the day advanced this opinion was somewhat confirmed by the telegraph from Petersburg announcing that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning all the artillery on our lines south of the Appomattox fired upon the enemy for an hour and a half, and that the enemy's cavalry were demonstrating towards the Weldon road, on our extreme right. A number of rumors were in circulation, to the effect that we meditated a general attack upon the enemy's lines. Under these circumstances it caused no surprise when, about 5 o'clock P. M., a heavy cannonading sprung up in a direction east by south of the city, apparently in a line with the battlefield of Monday and Tuesday. Up to the time of this writing the firing is unexplained. From the sound of the guns we should think it was distant about ten miles from the city, and pretty certainly somewhere between the Charles City road and Deep Bottom.

Persons who came over by rail from Petersburg last evening, reported that the enemy had shelled the town frequently yesterday morning, and that during the day ten thousand Yankee cavalry had taken possession of the Weldon road. Whatever they may have accomplished, we think there were hardly so many cavalry.

THE LATEST.

The telegraph informs us that an infantry and cavalry force of the enemy yesterday morning broke through our long lines on our extreme right, south of Petersburg, and reached the Weldon Railroad, where, after they had torn up some track, they were attacked by our infantry, and (report says) beaten and forced to retreat.

OUR HANS DO SOMETHING.

Before the last advance of Grant upon the north side of the James our lines included Signal Hill, an important point on the north bank, two miles and a half east of and below Chaffin's Bluff. During the movements and fights of Monday and Tuesday, we lost this position, and the enemy occupied it in force, and planted upon and in rear of it heavy siege guns.

By our successes of Tuesday evening we re-established our whole line, with the exception of this point, and, it being desired to retake this, on Wednesday evening our iron-clads, then lying at Graveyard Bend, were ordered to drop down and shell the position. They performed the required service most effectually. Their firing was beautiful—every shell exploded at the right place. The enemy replied with heavy guns—some of them being two hundred and eighty-pounders. But so accurate and rapid was our fire upon the hill that the enemy found it necessary to evacuate it.

When, at daylight yesterday morning, our infantry advanced upon the position, they found it abandoned. Some prisoners taken in the immediate vicinity state that the enemy's loss during the engagement was twenty-one killed and a large number wounded. There was no casualty in our fleet, none of them being struck. The enemy fired from a distance of two thousand eight hundred yards, we from one thousand two hundred to two thousand three hundred yards.

The celebrated McAvoy fuse was used by us, and to it, in a great measure, it is due that we were enabled to explode our shells just where we desired. It is to be regretted that this fuse is not in more general use in our armies, instead of the most unreliable percussion fuse.

THE BATTLES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

We have authentic information that in the series of severe engagements fought on this side of the river during Monday and Tuesday, and culminating in the battle below White's Tavern, on Tuesday evening, our entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing did not exceed one thousand. It is believed that our killed will scarcely number one hundred. The enemy's killed alone will exceed our losses from all causes. In killed, wounded, and prisoners Grant's loss is not less than seven or eight thousand.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Negro soldiers, outside of the Confederacy, employed to do the work of pillage and slaughter of the Yankee "ape" who sits in the usurped seat at Washington, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for the bullet, bayonet, and knife after surrender, but are to be treated as prisoners of war. Yesterday an order from the Provost-Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder.

The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bound, if they hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves; but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe, the emperor," from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "kingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as a prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation.

But, be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedmen. That's enough to make them freedmen forever.

PETERSBURG, August 18, 1864.—About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries all along the line in front of this place opened fire upon the enemy, who responded feebly. The firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when all subsided into the usual quiet on our side. No casualties are reported.

The enemy's cavalry are making some dem